

COLLEGE HILLS!

The incomparable residence suburb of OAHU COLLEGE.

Home sites with every variety of level, rolling and sloping ground, affording superb views of both ocean and mountains.

Boulevard and streets already graded. 20 foot alleys to contain all water pipes, telephone poles, etc., and afford rear entrance to all lots.

Terms of deed require residences to cost at least \$2,000 and absolutely excludes undesirable stores, shops and shacks.

The lots have frontage of 100 feet and depth from 150 to 200 feet. Larger building sites if desired. The prices have been made unusually low, ranging from \$800 to \$2500.

FIRST SALE OF LOTS AT AUCTION SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Grounds will be shown upon application to the sales agents.

McCLELLAN, POND & CO., AND CASTLE & LANSDALE,

Office, 403 Judd Building.

Office, opp. Post Office.

THE HOUSE EJECTS COOPER

(Continued from Page 13.)

salary of a purchasing agent for the Board. In all probability a competent man in such a position would save many times his salary.

In the financial report of the Queen's Hospital it appears that the reduction of income of that institution, on account of the loss of real estate through an adverse decision in the construction of the will of Dr. Rooke, and the cessation of the passenger tax, amounts to \$43,333.33 for the biennial period. In view of this loss of income and of the important work the Queen's Hospital is doing, I have recommended an appropriation equal to double the amount of the old one, on condition of free treatment of Government patients and the maintenance of a free ward for the poor of all nationalities.

The necessity of a hospital for incurables has long been apparent. Such cases are very properly not received at the Queen's Hospital. The matter became so urgent during last year that several public-spirited ladies and gentlemen went to work and organized such a hospital and have conducted it with the assistance of funds contributed for the purpose. This institution was temporarily located at the beach near Kakaako and is doing a splendid work. The Council of State appropriated \$5,000 for its support and \$25,000 toward its endowment—the latter appropriation being conditioned on the raising of a fund of \$100,000 for the same purpose by private subscription. A considerable amount of money has been raised for the construction of hospital buildings for such a hospital and for its maintenance, but as yet no beginning of the work has been made. I strongly recommend the appropriation of \$5,000 toward the maintenance of the present hospital.

NEEDS OF SCHOOLS.

You will find by the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the public schools are in a prosperous condition. For some years there has been a rapid increase of pupils beyond the capacity of the school houses of the country even with the considerable additions that have already been made. School accommodations are still unequal to the demand. The large appropriations recommended for this purpose are for the most part very necessary.

The Government has recently adopted the plan of building school houses of large size with walks of fire-proof materials. This plan was carried into effect in the construction of the Princess Kaiulani School and the Kaahumanu School in Honolulu. An appropriation of \$75,000 is recommended for rebuilding the Royal School. The main building in the Royal School premises was found to be unsafe last year and was taken down. At present a part of the pupils are accommodated in the remaining buildings, and the rest in the Aala warehouse, which has been fitted up temporarily for that purpose. This arrangement is very unsatisfactory. The building of a new, cheap, rough building with suitable surroundings. The separation of the school into two divisions at such a distance apart is unfavorable to its administration.

It is proposed to put up a large building of fire-proof materials of sufficient size to accommodate seven hundred pupils. The historic fame of this school and its honorable and successful record justify the proposition of giving the new building such an architectural character as will make it a worthy monument to the famous Aila who were its first pupils, and to its later graduates as well.

I call your attention to the plan of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as set forth in his report, to move the Reformatory School to Waihee, in the District of Koolaula, and to designate it as

the Industrial School for Boys. I emphatically approve of this project. The piece of land suggested for this purpose contains over seven hundred acres and lies partly on the foothills and partly between them and the sea. The location is most healthy, with fresh trade-winds from the ocean. The place offers opportunities for a variety of farming work, including stock raising and the cultivation of field crops and taro. There is fishing and sea bathing. An industrial school located on this land would have an environment most favorable to the education of boys in many industrial lines, and to a good development of the character and the body.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PLAN.

The boys in the Reformatory School are taught, outside of book learning, carpentry, harnessmaking, tinwork, and sewing only. There is little opportunity for teaching them agriculture.

If this plan is carried out, it is proposed to use the Reformatory School premises for an industrial school for girls, which is much needed.

Such changes in the laws are necessary to effectuate these projects should be enacted.

There is a small number of children scattered over the Territory who are ineligible for admission into the public schools on account of their inability to pass the required medical examinations. Some provision should be made for the education of these children. As their number is small in any one locality, it may be impracticable to provide instruction for them at their homes. There does not seem to be any insurmountable objection to legislation that would gather them at some place or places, according to their numbers, and provide them with instruction and careful medical attendance as well as food, clothing and lodging. Such a plan would be in their own and public interests. The matter is most important; the Government cannot leave these children to grow up in ignorance and neglect without deserting the severest censure.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction contains interesting information in regard to the development of manual training in the schools. This feature of public instruction is worthy of hearty support.

Your attention is invited to the proposition of the Superintendent of Public Instruction that the Department be relieved of the work of furnishing school books to school children. I have grave doubts of the advantage of such a change. The question of such a change is how pupils, particularly those in out-of-the-way districts, would be affected by it, rather than the convenience of the clerical force of the Department.

The suggestion of this report favoring the establishment of school libraries is admirable, and should have legislative assistance. With a moderate appropriation for this purpose at each session, such libraries would grow steadily and soon become in each district a most favorable influence toward taste in reading, a knowledge of the English language and growth in personal character.

COUNTIES AND CITIES.

Congress has conferred on the Legislature authority to create counties and town and city municipalities within the Territory and to provide for the government thereof.

This is an enterprise requiring for its success a high degree of patriotism and civil intelligence. Careful study of local conditions and the experiences of other communities in the creation and administration of municipal corporations are necessary to safeguard the country against costly mistakes. Many problems will arise in the consideration of such legislation that are difficult of solution, calling for sincere deliberation.

There are important questions to be considered by you in the consideration of this subject. Should such local governments be established in communities that do not ask for them? Should the whole area of the Territory be occupied by such governments, or should experiments be made in one or two localities

before going further? What will be the approximate burden of the aggregate taxation of the city or county and the Territory on the taxpayer? How will the small proprietor be affected by such combined taxation, and by the probable greater stringency of municipal regulations? These questions are better answered before than after the character of such corporations is finally settled.

Probably, the most satisfactory method of conferring such privileges is by means of a general statute, stating the conditions precedent to the establishment of such governments, and the principles and limitations to be recognized in their organization, under which any community within the conditions may proceed to acquire corporate existence whenever it shall so desire.

Should the Legislature find itself unable, at this session, to agree to satisfactory legislation in this matter, it would doubtless facilitate the progress of the work in the future, if it should make provision for the appointment and adequate pay of a commission of several persons to prepare a general scheme for both county and city government, and report to the next regular session of the Legislature.

AGRICULTURE HERE.

The Executive is in correspondence with the Bureau of Forestry of the Federal Government in regard to the temporary services of an expert forester to examine the forests of the Territory, and advise the Government on questions pertaining to their preservation, the need of re-forestation and the extent to which the Bureau favors sending one of its own skilled foresters as soon as one can be spared. The Territory will, however, be required to pay his expenses and a reasonable salary. An item has been placed in the estimates for this purpose.

The plan of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to establish an agricultural experiment station here is one of great importance to the Territory. Such a station conducted by trained men will be of inestimable value to our agricultural population in testing the capabilities of various plants producing food, fiber and other valuable products in our climate and soils; and in introducing scientific methods of cultivation. The small farmer will be especially benefited by such experiments, and it is to the prosperity of the small farmer that much of our social and political advancement will depend. Our own Department of Agriculture and Forestry will work with such a station in promoting the development of our agricultural resources.

A considerable appropriation is recommended for roads and harbor improvements. Roads are a necessary condition of commercial and agricultural growth. Much progress has been made in this direction during the past four years. A highway for wheeled vehicles has been nearly completed around the Island of Hawaii. It should be finished in the coming period. The increase in the number of homestead settlements requires many new roads; the growth of Honolulu and Hilo demands new streets of the best quality.

The increase of our commerce calls for more wharves and some harbor enlargement. The Territory must carry on this work until such time as it may be taken up by the Federal Government.

ELECTIONS AND POSTOFFICE.

The Territorial Act requires the Legislature at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, to re-apportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative districts on the basis of the population of citizens of the Territory in each of said districts. The executive is in correspondence with the Director of the Census in the matter of such information and is assured that it will be furnished as soon as it is ascertained. Upon the receipt of such information by the Executive it will be promptly sent to the Legislature.

Previous to the going into effect of the Territorial Act, the Postoffice Inspector

in Charge at Honolulu directed the country postmasters of these islands to forward the Hawaiian postage stamps in their possession on the 14th day of June, to the Postoffice Department in Washington, which direction was generally followed. These stamps in every case were owned by such postmasters, it having been the practice in the Postal Bureau under the Republic of Hawaii, to require the postmasters outside of Honolulu to purchase the stamps required by them for the business of their respective postoffices, and to sell them to customers on their own account. A number of these postmasters requested the Washington Department to return either the stamps or their value in money or American stamps. Such requests were refused and the applicants were referred to the Territorial Government. As but two or three of these claims have been sent to me, I would recommend the Legislature to notify such postmasters to send in sworn statements of the amount of their losses in this matter, and thereupon to place an item in the appropriation bill for their payment.

Under the appropriation of the Council of State for the expenses of a Hawaiian exhibit at the Paris Exposition, Mr. William G. Irwin of Honolulu was appointed a Commissioner to take charge of the enterprise, and later Mr. Alfred Houle, formerly Hawaiian Consul General at Paris, was appointed Assistant Commissioner. The prevalence of the bubonic plague in Honolulu last winter seriously interfered with the preparation of articles for exhibition and through the quarantine regulations, delayed and well-nigh defeated the undertaking. From these causes the installation of the exhibit was barely in time to receive the inspection of the jury on awards. In spite of these drawbacks, the articles displayed, especially those illustrative of educational work in the public and Kamehameha Schools, attracted interest. The Department of Public Instruction received a grand prize for primary instruction; the Kamehameha Schools received a gold medal for manual training work; and the Hawaiian Planters' Association was awarded a gold medal for exhibit of Hawaiian sugars. Commissioner Irwin was tendered the decoration of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of the participation of the Territory of Hawaii in the Exposition.

MATTER OF TAXATION.

I have recommended an increase in the appropriation for Kapiolani Park. This pleasure ground has become essential to the Honolulu community. Much has been done with small appropriations for carrying it on in past years, but there is much more that is necessary to be done. The race course cannot be permitted to absorb a large part of the park area indefinitely. The release of such area will make an important addition to the park proper, which will require skill and money for its arrangement in conformity with the surrounding grounds. A greater attention to landscape effects than heretofore is desirable. This means more skill at a greater cost.

The report of the Commissioners shows forcibly the need of an increased outlay for watering facilities among other things.

The Legislature of 1898 made provision for the appointment of a Commission of three persons to investigate the subject of taxation and report at the succeeding session. Mr. William R. Castle of Honolulu, Mr. Henry P. Baldwin of Maui and Mr. Alexander G. N. Robertson of Honolulu were appointed on this Commission. Considerable preliminary work was done, but the failure of a regular session in 1900, together with the long-continued uncertainty as to the time when a Legislature would sit, led to a cessation of the work of the Commission. Just before the election of last November, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Robertson, who had decided to become candidates for election to the Legislature, resigned from the Commission.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

I recommend legislation providing for

the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for the Territory in other parts of the world, amending the laws relating to the Board of Health to allow the president of the Board to receive a salary, amending the statute of vagrancy to include as vagrants all persons conducting an illicit business, creating fire limits in the town of Hilo and extending the fire limits of Honolulu, providing for merchandise licenses, repealing statute reserving belts of trees along new forest roads, amending the military law and creating the office of Adjutant General, enlarging the list of articles exempt from attachment, requiring building permits within certain limits in Honolulu and Hilo and perhaps other towns to be passed upon by an officer of the Board of Health as to sanitary condition of the ground and sanitary character of the plans, providing for the election of Delegate to Congress, amending the lien law to require plaintiff to prove delivery and good faith, restricting the sale and use of opium, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, protecting the Territory from the immigration of persons afflicted with contagious diseases, and carrying out the recommendations of the Attorney General in regard to the status and punishment of offenses, and the jurisdiction of District Magistrates in criminal proceedings, the custody of kerosene and gunpowder, and chapter 56 of the Penal Laws.

I also recommend legislation for the protection and increase of Hawaiian food fish.

I shall submit in a few days a brief list of supplementary estimates.

Reports making recommendations for appropriations from the different Departments and bureaus, together with the annual reports of Departments, have been prepared and will be submitted for your assistance. I commend them to your careful study as giving a comprehensive statement of the conduct of all executive and judicial matters.

THE PAST YEAR.

During the past year the Hawaiian community has twice been called upon to mourn the death of members of the last royal line of the monarchy; Her late Majesty Queen Dowager Kapiolani, widow of His late Majesty King Kalakaua, and Her late Royal Highness Princess Kaiulani, daughter of Her late Royal Highness Princess Likelike and the Honorable Archibald S. Cleghorn.

State obsequies were tendered to the remains of both of these esteemed Ailias, and the mourning for them by all classes and nationalities was general and sincere.

Public feeling was deeply aroused by the death of Princess Kaiulani. Her beauty and charm, the romantic incidents of her short life in connection with her brilliant political prospects as heiress presumptive to the Hawaiian throne, and their frustration by no fault of hers, her brave acceptance of the new and difficult situation, and the tact and sincerity she displayed in her changed relations with the Government and the people, had won for her a widespread interest and the respect and regard of the community. Her sudden death, coming when she had vindicated her superiority to circumstances, and had with sweetness and gentleness turned her feet to the humble life, feeling that the best things were still hers to live for, and people were fast recognizing her nobility of character, was most pathetic and at the same time most favorable to the permanence of tender and affectionate memories of her life and personal qualities.

In inaugurating local legislation for Hawaii and in its new political department, you held a most conspicuous position before present and future generations, and one probably of unusual influence.

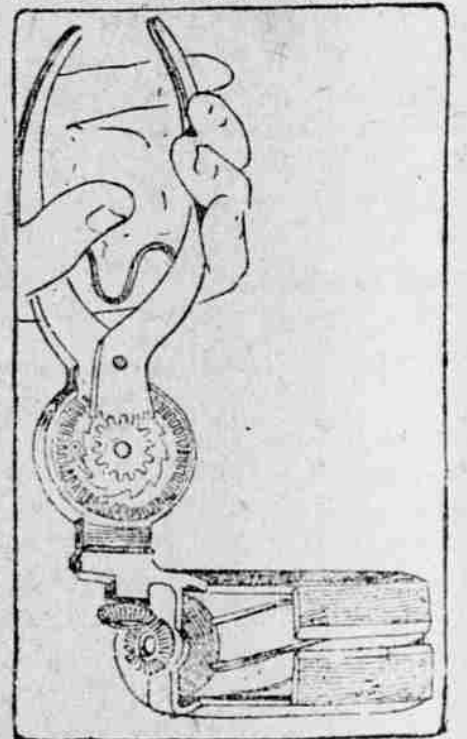
The past with its records of success and failure cannot be changed. You may go to it for lessons, but your work is for the future. You can hardly fall in your legislative procedure to make important precedents. It is in your power to create useful or injurious ones. When the people of the future years shall talk

about the first Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the first Hawaiian Legislature of the twentieth century, their verdict of your work will be such as you now lay the foundations for.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.
Executive Chamber, February 20, 1901.

NEW SHAVING APPARATUS.

As an entirely new departure in the line of shaving apparatus the invention of Herman Drosse, of Charlottenburg, Germany, easily wins first honors, but whether the device is practical or not is another question. The idea of the inventor is to replace the flat blade with a series of spiral cutters, which are rotated in connection with a fixed guard, lopping off the bristles practically in the same manner that a pair of scissors would do. The spiral blades are mounted on a revolving cylinder, which is operated by a revolving cylinder, which is operated by compressing the grips in the



hands. To use the implement the grips are grasped in one hand the other hand is used to steady the cutters as the machine is drawn over the face. The inventor claims four principal advantages for this apparatus, namely: It is not necessary to sharpen the blades except at long intervals, leathern the face before shaving is unnecessary, skin wounds are avoided and the instrument can be used in a bad light and by an unsteady hand, and even in a rocking position. Another form shows a power machine for use in barber shops, and perhaps in the hands of a skilled operator it might prove a practical device for its purpose.

CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR'S CHERRY-MEN.

Congressman Taylor, who represents President McKinley's old Ohio district in Congress, the other day received from the Philippines a magnificent net of chessmen. Each piece is most elaborately and artistically carved, the king and queen pieces being six inches high. The set is of Chinese manufacture, and is a present from an officer now on duty in the Philippines. Some of the chess enthusiasts in Congress who have seen the pieces declare they are of the class used only by imperial persons in China.

MAUD ADAMS IN A STORE WINDOW.

The life-size, solid gold statue of Maud Adams, the actress, modeled by Miss Beesie Foster, the Chicago sculptress, and which was on exhibition all summer at the Paris exposition, is now doing duty as a drawing card in a big Sixth avenue dry goods house. The statue is made of fourteen-carat California gold, and weighs 600 pounds.